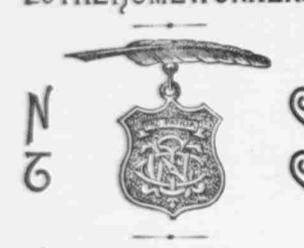
## LOYALHOMEWORKERS



EDITOR'S CHAT, ADVANTAGES OF PARTY POLITICS.

Will the Editor kindly answer the following question: In what ways are political parties a benefit to the country "-Charlotte Spofford, Berea,

To this the Editor would reply that self-government is always experimental. Never yet has perfection been reached, except by the Divine man, whose life no one has yet been able to imitate. In Individual development, when one course of action falls, it is the wise man who will abandon that course and try some other.

So it is with the aggregation of individuals, of which a political party is composed. Each party, it must be presumed, is banded together to achieve that grand purpose, accounted by Lincoln, "the greatest good to the greatest number." A line of polfey is adopted which it is believed will most directly lead to such a result, and for a time such a policy the time it was adopted it was the best. But times change, and the issues of the times with them. What proves a very good armor of defense to-day is cast off rubbish the next. A measure of progress at one stage of self-development may be an obstacle to advancement at another,

Sometimes a party is banded together for the after it has grown powerful it is seized by selfish and arbitrary men to advance their own personal ands. It is made the tool of all sorts of greedy combinations, which, in their own self-seeking, have no regard for the pronunciamento of a popular Government that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happi- Cameron, W. Va. ness." Then comes party disintegration; the leaven in the lump of a free democracy begins to rise; the lower strata forces itself to the top, and In the forcing process brings the upper strata down. Then come new combinations, new issues, new parties. It is the assertion of the individual of his right to be beard.

Sometimes a party is formed to achieve some one definite and specific purpose, and when that has been attained there is a difference of opinion se to what new issue should be taken up. The disaffeeflon that arises results in new parties, with new reforms to carry on. The old shell is outgrown and east off and the democratic chrysalis takes on a new form and soars to higher flights of knowlsige and principles applied.

The uses of political parties rest largely in the restraining influences they exert over each other, through all of which popular interests are served; aravagance rebuked, economy engendered, and honor and honesty rewarded.

It is well to be a partisan when there are great peforms to advance, or great principles to defend. But when a party has outlived its usefulness, they are the wise adherents who renounce partisanship and combine new organizations for the preservation of liberty and human rights.

Agitation is life, and in the several political parthas of the Union rests the preservation of freedom and the advancement of the Republic in all that pertains to its physical growth, the peace and happiness of its people, and the perpetuation of its moral, educational, and reformatory institutions.

## CONVERSATION CLUB.

Rules of the Club,-1. Write briefly. Write only Write on one subject. 5. Write to the point, 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 5. Bend answers to all purzies for use of Editor. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and genand merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll, First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

HONOR ROLL-BEST LETTERS. First Henor: O. Edith Dickey, Greensburg, Ind. Becond Honor, Grace E. Adams, Washburn, III. OUR ROLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS.

The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members Ofassociations will be marked S.V. and D.V. Hattle S. Wright, Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton Corps, and v.d. 1st Mass, Cav.; Salida, Colo.; Harry H, Wardie, v.s. 4th R. I., Statersville, L. L.; E. Ross Dolby, Fort Bayard, N. M.; May Boyaton, v.d., Suncook, N. H.; Dora McGown, Hull's Cove, Mc.; Charlotte Spofford, v.d., Borea, O.; Altie Hugus, w.d., T. L. Engle, v.s., and W. A. Milier, Fort Scott, Kau, Fanny Briggs, v.d., and Mary Burlison, v. wife, Brookville, Wis.; J. B. Potter, 83d Pa., and wife, O ivet, Neb.; Gertie Cook, Akron, Ind.; Edmund L. Hyland, 32d Mass., Beechwood, Mass.; Edith Griffith, v.d., Red Bluff, Colo.; Myra B. Slocum, 1733 Jarboe street, Kansas City, Mo.; Bessie Bevier, v.d. 72d N. Y., Grand Island, Neb.; James Leoper, 3d lowa Cav. and ist Hi., Mexican war, and wife, Nancy Leeper, Warsaw, Mo., and children and grandchildren as follows: William and Polly Leeper and children, Charles, James, George, Andrew, William, Bettle and Benjamin, Barris, Mo.; J. L. and Chille Leeper and children, B. A. and Mintie, Shipman, Mo., and Callie Castleborry, Leesville, Mo.; Louis Liston, v.d., 21st III., Winora Mo.; Gertie E. and Bertha T. Grant, v.d., 117th N Winfield, Neb.; Nine and Liza Hinds, v.d's, lutton Valley, Mo.: Freddie Shannon, v.d., Dwight, and Jesse Binckburn, v.s., 47th Ill., Abseworth Neb.; Liste Beatrice Cook, Grandin, Mo.: O. C. Bianchard, v. wife, Medina, O.; Bertha A. Rowell, D.V., and Grace E. Chapin, D. V., Chelmsford Center, Mass.; Kutie Dixon, v.d., Foley, Mo.; Orton M. Lincoln, v.w., Rupert, N. Y.; F. B. Livingston, v.s. 78d Ind., Logamsport, Ind.

Desiring Correspondence: Mahel Grifflih, w.d., Spariausburg, Pa.; Eidred Kirkpatrick, v.s., Arthur Eirkpatrick, 5th Pa. Reserves, Tiona. Pa.; Rielen Wooster, South Hancock, Me.; Marcia Charlmont, Antwesp, N. Y.; Etta Alien, Luddsburg, Pawith members of the Y. P. S. C. E. Total, 12,867 TWO WOMEN.

The unlovely woman: She has something unpleasant to tell of each person you mention. Herself and family are so perfect that she is really shocked at the way other people conduct themselves. Size can tell you about the affairs of every one in town, and if she knows of a woman who hires her washing done, she tells you it is her

This woman has few friends, yet she has many good qualities, but they are obscured by the disagreeable hubit of speaking ill of everyone. the lovely, woman's woman is just the opposite from her spiteful sister. His has a pleasant word to speak of everyone, and she speaks it. She can wee the faults in her own family, so does not see the tase in looking for imperfections in others. She attends to her own affairs and less other people attend to theirs. This woman has hosts of friends. and they all love her; yet she is not perfect-far rom it. But her facilis are no few compared with

(To Edith Vernon Hill.) How do we know when it's Autumn? In what way can we tell? is there any season of all the four That displays her charms so well? four eyes rud ears are open,

If our spirits with Nature commune, We cannot full Through sunsitine or gale,

Hid there in the thicket;

To know when Automo has come. We can tell by the lengthening shadows Visen the short, surely days come round; We can tell by the brown, withered grasses, By the roadside with golden rod crowned; We can sell by the lingering sounds in the air Through the drowny, lazy days; by the chirp of the crickets

By the Indian Summer's hage, By the spening feuts to the orehards, By the summen's tolliant array, By the quiet patter of falling muts, And the forest's plumage gay. We can tell by the long, wherd, mosalit nights, When the earth wears a magical gown, When fences and posts

Rise like groblins and glosts, And we start at each uncertain sound. Ah, yes, we can tell when it's Auturen.

For in Nature's own language we hear The sweet, solemn story she tells us Of the heautiful Queen of the Year.

-0, Edith Dickey, Greensburg, Ind. ON MOUNT PAIR VIEW,

PRIENDS OF THE C. C.; A party, consisting of five ladies and two gentlemen, my-self of the nameber, took an old trail, probably made by the Indians, one lovely day in October for the ascent of chostness and bickery outs the objective point was reached, and the purry broke into exclamations of delignt; some even went so far as to quote poetry | still have time to do much good, and new is our suitable to the occasion. The scene was truly time to be up and doing. Come forward, loyal grand, almost beyond description. The distant office arrayed in red, green, and golden bues, interare used with farm houses and villages, made a picture well worthy the pen of an artist. While grating upon this lovely score a large back came attling overhead, and so we had a cun with the one intime distinguished because on a sportaturar by making a wing shot, but with rather poor suc-

cess, as the game was near 300 yards high. We Guards, and give a few ideas. There are but few were not permitted to remain here as long as de-sired, as our timepieces warned us it was time to desire to express an opinion which in all probadescend; so after a last lingering look we started, | bility would tend to our general advancement, and Indian file, down an old log-slide, so steep in some places that we were fain to go in the same manner culed. Consider, dear Guards, that progress in as the logs. About half way down we stopped to gather wild grapes and souvenirs of our trip, and our fellow-creatures, and bear in mind that imfinally reached home "as the shades of night were failing fast," wishing every loyal C. C. had been lication letters which will cause earnest medita-with us. Pro Patria-John O. Harpster, Port Mailda, Pa.

DONT'S FOR C. C. GIRLS.

Don't flirt. Don't talk slang. Don't rend trashy literature. Don't idie away your time, Don't be ashamed to do housework. Don't be absent from our next Reunion. Don't answer silly, flattering love-letters from

Don't correspond with boys without learning something about them. Don't forget to send your photographs for the Bon't forget that modesty and independence are

our most admirable qualities. Don't marry until you are a good cook, housekeeper, seamstress, and nurse. Don't chew gum, act pert, speak unkindly, dress lowdyish, or act proud or vain. Pro Patria-B. Marta Scott, Reynolds, Ind.

A PRE-HISTORIC MOUND. FEIENDS OF THE C. C.: I think my brothers and dsters will be interested in a description of Mammoth Mound, situated at Moundsville, W. Va., about 15 miles from Cameron. It was discovered in 1772, and is supposed to be a relic of the ancient Moundbuilders who inhabited this continent previous to the discovery by Columbus. It is one of the grandest pre lilstoric mounds in America, and has been visited by people from Europe and other parts of the civilized world. It is 245 feet in diameter at the se; 79 feet in hight, with an apex flat and about 150 feet in circumference. It contains about 6,000,000 cubic yards.

An ovate-shaped stone was found in the mound in 1838. The inscription is in unknown characters, seems to be the greatest and truest. Perhaps at resembling those used by the Scandinavian priests prior to the introduction of the Roman alphabet t has never been deciphered, and nothing like it has ever been found in America. Any brother or sister who would like to see the inscription will dease inform me, and I will copy it the best I can, Mammoth Mound is in danger of destruction and the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society is putting forth every effort to secure possession of it, and henceforth preserve it beyond the purest purposes and achieves great results; then possibility of destruction. To this end, they have asked every teacher in the State of West Virginia to sid them in the grand work. I am a teacher, and expect to contribute, and get my pupils to give something, but the donations from teachers and pupils will not be enough, so that should any C. C. esire to contribute a small sum, the amount may be forwarded to me, and I will see that it is placed with the collection taken by the Superinten Schools at this place. Pro Patria-Ada Bernhart,

THE PEANUT PARTY.

C. C. PRIENDS: The long Winter evenings are advancing rapidly, and we young folks have to find many ways to amuse ourselves pleasantly. The pennut party is the latest novelty in amusement. The hostess provides herself with a quantity f peanuts and conceals them in every imaginable place in the room where she is to enterion her guests ; beland pictures, under rugs, among flowers, betreath tables-everywhere there are peanuts. A small bag is handed to each guest, and they are told that whoever fills the ing first wins the prize, A very pretty way is to have the bag made of silk or any fancy material, with a ribbon or cord and tasses at the top, and a fanciful design of peanuts on one side. They may then be presented as

I will give a prize for every collection of speci mens and curiosities, Southern and Western preferred. Pro Patria-Alice M. Heck, Janesville,

BRANDING LIVE-STOCK. FRIENDS OF THE C. C. The a cell as exciting work on the ranch is branding, This method may seem cruel to some, yet it is abclutely necessary to the owners of large herds, he corral is generally roughly, though stro built of posts and rails to the hight of five feet Just outside a fire is lighted, and one man keeps the branding-irons hot and passes them through the rails as they are called for.

After the bunch is run into the corral an expert roper on horseback throws an animal, and three or our men are obliged to hold it down while the | S. Geddes. brand is applied. The brand should not be rediot, and when applied to the hide should be pressed ust enough to keep it in one place. Some of the stock in early Spring have very shaggy coats, and a brand applied to their hide which would answer in most cases would leave a mark which would hardly show next Winter. After the round-up the mavericks," or unbrauded stock, are shared, according to local custom, or belong to the man on whose range they were taken up. After the ani rual is branded it generally gets up quietly and goes off, but when you do find one on the warneth t makes the ring lively, and all the outfit is preof its way.-Jessamine S. Slaughter, Bismarck, N.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Division Commander Ida P. Raybert, of New Jersey, is an enthusiastic Guard, and her rallying ode to the New Jersey C. C. has the right ring though too lengthy for this column. She has returned from a visit to East Orange. Those desiring to exchange postal autographs with her will address her at 27 Sussex avenue, Newark, N. J. T. H. Smith, writing from Indianapolis, regrets that he was the only officer of the Guarde at the Indianapolis Reunion. He must not be discouraged, ns the Indiana Guards are true-blue, even if they cannot attend all the C. C. Panions. If those who attended the Detroit Reunion are a type of the rest, there is no Division with finer promise of success. Minnie G. Curry, 12 Dwight street, Providence R. L. compliments Division Commander Mattie G summons and her associate officers of the Rhode Island Guards upon their fitness for their offices. and says: "I feel it my duty to the C. C. to tell you the great pleasure it has given me to be a member. of such a grand organization. Our Division Re-union was a delight, for though few in numbers, we all felt ourselves strongly bound by the ties of

Nina Ballou, of the Massachusetts C. C. G., asks. when the fiscal year of a Division of the Guards begins and ends. To this we suply that the time is determined by the National and not Division Guerds. Dues are assessable from Jan. 1 of one year to Jan. 1 of another, no matter when Remions and Conventions are held. It is so in the G.A.R., W.R.C., and all similar Orders. One of the prettiest Reunion souvenir programs was that of the Rhode Island Division, with decorated cover, tied with pink ribbon, and the text is ed letter, lending off with some charming verses by Eva T, Pryor, as follows:

C. C. RALLYING ODE. Dedicated to the R. I. Division, N. T. C. C. Guards. In the gold of the sucheam, In the ripple of the sea, In the twitter of the birds,

In the whir of the bee, You hear the word "Welcome" From loyal Guards and true, To those who love and honor

The Red, White and Blue. Now enruest labor wins reward. For here we proudly stand, Our hearts in union beating,

One strong, united band. From one and all we hear A glad, triumpliant cry; On the fragment breezes Tin walted after on high.

For we are gathered here to-day, To based together strong; Loyal hearts and willing bands, Will speed the Guards along. FLAG FOR ILLINOIS DIVISION.

Edith M. Haines, 615 Bond avenue, East St. Louis, fil, writes as f viows: A letter has been started by me to the Lilinois Guards asking each member to contribute something for the purchase of a flag for the Lilinois Livision. Each one who Wade who some years ago became the victim of receives the letter is asked to send any amount he a railroad collision and lost both of his legs. her virtues, that people do not notice them. I may add I know a woman of each description. Who does the letter to another member, after signing his lost. There is no restriction except sin, a respectively. The firm of A. A. Marks, 701 Broadway, New lost. There is no restriction except sin, a restriction necessary to the very existence of BOW DO WE KNOW WHEN IT'S AUTUMN?

The Patria-Grace E. Adams, Washburn, Ill.

How Do WE KNOW WHEN IT'S AUTUMN?

The Patria-Grace E. Adams, Washburn, Ill.

How Do We KNOW WHEN IT'S AUTUMN?

The Patria-Grace E. Adams, Washburn, Ill.

There is no restriction except sin, a reserved part of the time in Arkansas, and was subscripted on the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard, and soon put him on pins that were as good as those been drenched with water, will sweeten the Henry of the Color Guard. after signing her name on the letter, sends it to conter; and so on matif all have re t. The last one that receives it must send it to the Color Guard. Now, Illinois members, beliberal, and send in your money soon, that we may have our flag for the next meeting. I am a member of Ladies' Aid Society No. 25. Etta Thorne, President, who may be referred to for reference; also Commander E. J. Eggman, Post 507,

Since I was elected Color Guard of the New York Division I have been trying to collect money for a flag. I offered three prizes for those sending me the most money-awarded to L. M. Hewlett, Jas. H. Hopper, and Addie Hering-but still have only half enough. If New York Guards had been at Detroit and seen the beautiful flag the ennsylvania Division carried in the parade, I lok they would try hard to get one for the New York Division for next year at Washington, where hope to meet many of our Happy Household Do all try to be there. A loyal stater of the Guards -Addie Stevens, Box 220, Port Chester, N. Y.

LOCAL CINCLES OF THE GUARDS. DEAR BROTHERS AND SPITZES OF N. T. C. C. GUALDS; I wonder how many of you are interest-ed in the formation of Local Circles of the Guards; stricuts, sociability and general advancement in dear Guards, were we to meet at more frequent | to walk and earn a livelihood was concerned. intervals, the benefit we would derive from more Mr. Wade is now a conductor on a western exress. I would advise those Guards living in the | ability. He passes through his train when going same community to form Local Circles. The plan at the rate of 50 miles an hour; he collects and of the same, will return it, with the given authority of forming, officers, President, Scoretary, etc., Mount Fair View, at the top of one of the Aliegamy Mountains. After frequent pauses to gather strive to premote more diligently our objects of ural legs. Day after day for years he has perto the good of our country. Although young, we

> When Haby was nick, we gave her Castorm. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave thom Castoria.

anything is attained only by the persistent ideas of provements are always needed. Send on for pub-

remembering-One gentle word that we may speak, Or one kind, loyal deed, May, though a trifle poor and weak, Prove like a quickening seed. -Ray Genevieve Hayes, Commander Pa. Division, Royersford, Pa.

MISSOURI GUARD BEUNION. The Missouri Division held its first Reunion Oct. 8 in St. Louis; meeting business-like and reports good. Officers elected and staff appointed as follows: Com., Nina Ystes, Lexington; S. V. C., J. R. Miller, Saverton; J. V. C., H. Adella Henderson, Booneville; Chap., May M. Wimer, Louisiana; Adj't, Ed. C. Yates, Lexington; Q. M., A. L. Seaman, St. Louis; C. G., C. M. Barnes, New Madrid, Council Lex. Phillips (Control Lex.) Council, Jas. T. Phillips (Chairman), Odessa; Effic herrington, Geo. Murphy, Minnie Weeks, Geo. S. Ford. Investigator, Etta A. Wimer, Louislana. Historic Committee, Anna Marquardt (Chairman), St. Louis; Benj. F. Adams, H. Adella Henderson, Committee on Progress, W. S. Moore (Chalrman), Galloway; May Wimer, John T. Gaston. Benefit Committee, Geo. S. Ford (Chairman), West Plains; Effic Cherrington, C. W. Scaman.

Following the meeting the custom-house and ostoffice were inspected. Everybody attended the Exposition Fair and saw the Vailed Prophet, n which St. Louis excels. All had a good time, id will meet again at Carthage the same time as of V., or at call of Commander at such time and place as members of the Division may elect, all

To the Guards of Missourl I extend my sincere thanks for the honor conferred in electing me Commander. Let us all do what lies in our power to make our Division one of the foremost, so that when the next Rennion is called a grand gathering of the true-blue Guards will respond "Here" at roll-call. Pro Patria-Nina Yates, Commander, Lexington, Mo.

CURIOUS CORNER.

Answers to questions will not be published withtwo or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies and receive oporable mention with the number of answers. ] The deepest mine in the world is at St. Andre de Poirier, France. Its yearly output is 300,000 tons of coal

The Pequot war was a war of extermination vaged by the Connecticut colonists against that tribe after they had proved very troublesome. The survivors were enslaved or Joined other tribes 98 2-5 degrees. L Who designed Brooklyn Bridge, and when

and where was he born ?-J. C. Schetrompf. 2. How high is the great Columbian Tower to be which is to be erected on the World's Fair Grounds 3. When was the first plane invented ?-Max Ma-

4. What is the highest appointive office of the President, and who is the present incumbent?-BIBLE BRIGADE.

The Mount of Olives, an eminence east of Jerusan, is intimately connected with some of the gravest events in Old Testament and New Testant history. It was the scene of the flight of David and the triumphal progress of the Son of David, the idolatry of Solomon, and the agony and etrayal of Christ. Gebenna, or the Valley of Hinom, was a deep,

arrow glen south of Jerusalem, where, after Ahar stroduced the worship of the fire-gods, the idolarous Jews offered their children to Moloch. It scame, in later years, the symbolem of everlast-The Marys of the Bible are Mary the Blessed James and Joses; Mary Magdalene; Mary, the mother of Mark; Mary, sister of Lazarus; and

is epistle to the Romans. Who was cured by washing seven times in the Jordan?-Will and Jennie Lower. 2. What kind of mirror was used in Bible times, and where is it first mentioned ?- Kate Duncan, 3. What punishment fell upon Mirlam, the ophetess, because of her presumption?-James

Mary, a Roman Christian, greeted by St. Paul in

A Good Rule.

How many times do the comrades, remembering that some important event in their war experience took place on a certain date, seek in vain to find out on what day of the week that date came? Here is a simple rule for finding the day of the week in any year of a

Divide the year number by four, discarding any remainder; to the dividend and the quoremainder the date came on a Saturday. If there is a remainder it represents the day of the week numerically. In leap years, from Jan, 1 to Feb. 29, supply an extra day. Affer Feb. 29 take no account of the extra day. Now for an example: Dividing 1876 by 4 gives 469; 1876 plus 469 plus 244 (Sept. 1 is the 244th day of the year) gives 2,589; dividing by seven gives 369, with aix remainder. Therefore the

Two Sorts of Boys, [Street & Smith's Good News.]

First City Boy-I hope we won't take a country house again. I hate it. Second City Boy-What! Hate the coun-

'No, the country is good enough, but there's always a garden, and ma and pa go 'bont crazy over it, plantin' things in the Spring, and then when hot weather comes they get tired and stop botherin' 'bout it, and then the weeds come up, and then they always want me to weed garden, 'cause it's good, healthful outdoor exercise for boys of my age. I hate it." "Well, you're a chump. We have a garden every Summer, too, but I don't do any weeding,

not much I don't." " Have you a gardener?"

"Then how do you get out of it?" "Well, you see, I never can learn the difference between weeds and other things, and by the time I've dug up a lot of flowers an' veg'tables mother comes rounin' out and says I ain't big enough to weed garden. Then I go fishin',"

Cake and Bread Language, [Street & Smith's Good News.]

Little Dot-Oh, I just love cake. It's awful Mamma (reprovingly)-You should not say you 'leve' cake; say 'like.' Do not say 'awful; 'say 'very.' Do not say 'nice; 'say good,' And by the way, the word 'just' should be emitted, also the 'oh.' Now, my dear, repeat the sentence correctly. Little Dot-I like cake; it's very good.

Mamma-That's better. Little Dot-(with an air of digust)-Sounds sa if I was talkin' 'bout bread,

A Railroad Conductor with Artificial Lega.

It certainly seems as though no amount of human mutilation can baffle the genius of our how a man is physically wrecked, injured, or | County, Ohio. dismembered, our human repair shops can put him in shape to make his life worth the living. An instance of this is given in the case of a Mr.



rogress and Patriotism. Consider a moment, he had lost so far as their ability to enable him time we were taking nonther step forward to Prog. | press. He fills his position with extraordinary proposed was indersed by our beloved Compused tickets with the suavity of one proud petition signed by eight or 10 good, active Guards of his position. The car jolts, hitches, sways, illing to meet at least once a month, forward this | and he retains his balance without the least ity, watches his passengers and gives signals, boards his train and walks the passageway had occasion to suspect that he operates on a pair of artificial legs with rubber feet, and only those to whom he voluntarily reveals his condition ever know of his dependence on artificial extremities. His movements are graceful, his appearance is natural, his step is firm and clastic, and his power is complete. Restoraestablishment a worldwide fame.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our

Agricultural Readers. .

CARE OF BEES. The laws of nature are of universal application. Animala cannot live without a certain amount of heat, which is commonly called the vital heat. And this is derived from the food. Hence, when an animal is exposed to unusual cold, it must use up a larger quantity of food. This applies all the same to mankind, to farm animals of all kinds, and to insects. Those animals, as fish, however, which have cold blood, do not come in this category. And this fact, viz., that food is consumed to produce warmth, and that warmth is necessary to the life of an animal, is to be considered in the Winter management of bees. Thus, when the bees are kept warm they will consume the least amount of food, and, as the food is a valuable and saleable product, it follows that for the most profit in bee-keeping, the bees must be kept as warm as may be consistent with health-

There are many contrivances for this purpose. There are the chaff hives, so made that a space around the hive is packed with cut straw, as a protection against the cold, or rather as a means of retaining the heat of the hive. Another means of protection is to pack the space around the hives in the covered stand with sheaves of straw. But the best method is to winter the bees in a cellar in which the temperature may be kept at such a point as will keep the bees comfortable without exciting them to action. Every motion of any animal is accompanied by an expenditure of heat, and to prevent this loss, which represents exactly so much honey, used as food, and so much money too, the bees must be kept as nearly in a dormant state as may be, and perfectly quiet. This even low temperature is most easily maintuined in a suitable cellar. It must be dry, and this is exceedingly important, for the health of the bees depend upon it. And an-The normal temperature of the human blood is other essential is that there must be ample ventilation. Small vermin also must be excluded. The temperature should be not less than 40°, and not more than 50°.

THE VALUE OF SKIMMED MILK FOR FEEDING. Skimmed milk is valued by the German feeding tables at 23 cents the hundred pounds, and, as it contains 10 per cent, of solid matters, this makes the solids worth \$2.30 per hundred pounds, which is twice as much as cornmeal is worth. This high value is due to the large quantity of nitrogenous substances contained in it. These are valued at two and a half times as much as the starch of the corumeal. On account of this excess of nitrogenous matters the milk is best fed with some starchy food, as cornmeal, which is the best of all this class of food to mix with the milk, as it has 6 per cent. of fat in it. For feeding to pigs it has been found that the milk has a better effect than is due to its own value, because it is wholly digestible, and thus assists in the digestion of the meal. On account of this value it is worth more for feeding than for selling, and it is a cheap food to buy at the creameries at the current rate at which it is sold .- New York Times.

FRENCH BASKET WILLOWS. Of late I have received several letters asking me to give some of my experience with basket willows. I had several places on my farm where it was wet, so I constructed carp-ponds; these ponds I enlarged several times. At the present time I have two ponds, each threefourths of an acre in size; in one pond I have carp that weigh over 18 pounds apiece. From these large carp I raised some of the finest and largest young carp last Summer a year that I ever saw before. In the Fall I sold 900 twoyear-and-four-month old carp, and received \$60 for them. I think that is pretty good, to make that amount dut of the three-fourths of an acre in 14 months. I put the carp in the pond pared at short notice to jump the fence or get out tient add the number of the day in the year when they were one year old. For a number and divide the sum by seven. If there is no of years I had trouble with the bank breaking and washing away at one of my ponds. So one day, while I was traveling, I came to a place where a man had seven carp-ponds, and on nearly all the banks the man had the French basket willows, and I soon learned that they were very profitable. I bought 1,000 cuttings and planted them on my carp-pond bank Since that time I had no trouble with the bank washing away, and some years I make a nice little sum of money out of my willows. Several years ago I had them worked up into baskets; that way you can make the most out of them. If you can get five or six cents a pound for them, you can make over \$100 per nere out of them. Last Summer I got the finest lot of willow shoots that I ever had; each stump produced about one dozen shoots, and they were from five to six feet long, and as straight and smooth as a gun-barrel. I expect to peel them about the middle of next April, and have them made into baskets. Many farmers have from five to 10 acres of land that is perhaps too wet to raise anything except sour grass. If such land were planted to these willows they would soon learn that it would be their best paying land. No fear of overstocking the market with willow as long as they import so much of the willows that are used in this country. I only wished I had 10 acres of willows; I am sure I could sell them just as quick as I can sell wheat or corn, and the profit would be much greater. I know men for a number of years that are making more money out of their willows than with any other crop they have on the farm. Why is it that so many farmers stick to the old way of farming, and raise things that do not pay, when they could raise something else that would pay well? Studying and experimenting a little sometimes pays better than hard working does .- Practical

CROPS IN OHIO.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: We have had a long drouth here, which was ended by rainfall on Oct. 17. We then had three days of rain, it falling slowly, and giving life to the wheat, which was striving to grow in the dry earth. There is not so much wheat sown as usual, as the ground could not be plowed. At this late date, Oct. 24, the plow is going, and wheat will be sown in November. The corn is well matured, and a good crop is expected. Apples are very scarce, but plentiful within a hundred miles. Butter scarce at 30 cents per American artificial limb makers. No matter | pound,-H. W. Phelps, Northern, Franklin

A pound of Persian insect powder, costing 60 or 75 cents, will afford much comfort in the away flies.

When you are short of funds don't try to raise them by increase of acreage, but by increase of care bestowed in putting in crops. There is nothing gained by killing your teams and your soil. Illow deeper, harrow finer, sort over your seed better, cultivate better, and your crops will bring more money .- Germantown Telegraph. Light is a serious injury to keeping potatoes,

says the Massachusetts Ploughman. They should be picked up after digging as soon as dry, and there is not room in the cellar, a pit in the | who believe in false gods; but when we speak open field in a dry place will keep them quite as well. Cover them at first with straw, then with a little earth; afterwards, as cold weather comes on, increase the covering so as to keep out frost. If dumped from the baskets into bags or bushel boxes in the field, they can be conveniently unleaded and piled without shoveling or handling, and thus bruising of the tubers is avoided.

Prof. Cowgill, of Sterling, Kan., who has been a leading experimenter in the beet-sugar industry of that State, reports that while the sugar beet there is richer in sugar contents than the beets of Germany and France, beet culture has as yet been a disappointment. commercially, inasmuch as it does not pay, or to the Luvision Commander, who, upon approval awkwardness. At stations he alights with agil- at least has not paid as yet. The reason he assigns is that the Kansas farmer is not willing to bestow a great deal of labor on a small area, with the steadiness of one possessing his nat- as he must do in successful beet culture. He is so habituated to cultivating large acreage Progress and Patriotism, and anything pertaining formed this round of duty, and not a soul has that he would rather work a 10-acre field for \$100 than put the same work all on one acre and get as much money for it. This coincides in general idea with something that was told us some years ago by a man who was pretty familiar with beet growing in France and Germany. Said he: "If sugar beet culture does not succeed in this country it will be because the tions as great as this have given the Marks | American farmer is not willing to get down on his knees and weed."

SUNDAY MEDITATION. Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Ap-

pointed for Nov. 15, 1891. St. John, 17: 1-One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

ndicated above. SUBJECT: CHRIST'S PRAYER FOR HIS DIS-CIPLES ON NIGHT BEFORE HIS CRUCI-

1. Preliminary. Our Savior offered prayers many times. We probably have not record of all His petitions. We notice the Lord's prayer (St. Mt., 6:9-13); brief ejaculatory petitions and thanksgivings (St. Mt., 11:25, 26; St. John, 6:11; 11:41, 42); the prayer in Gethsemane (St. Mt., 26; 39); and the several exclamations on the cross. This prayer, which is our study, is the longest petition Jesus ever offered so far as the records show. It has been styled his "Sacerdotal as he is our High Priest.

Our study is Christ's memorable prayer. We yet come," but the last night at length arrived, enough to engage the mind of God. the Crucifixion was at hand, the event foreseen for centuries was on the eve, the terrible struggle looked forward to for 334 years was beginning. It is wonderful how much of religious and

theological interest has been elicited by that impressive prayer. Dr. Philip Schaff says of it: "He (Christ) prays as the mighty Intercessor and Mediator, standing between earth and Heaven, looking

His present and future disciples in one holy and perfect fellowship with Himself and the Eternal Father. The words are as clear and calm as a mirror, but the sentiments as deep and glowing as God's fathomiess love to man, and all efforts to exhaust them are in vain." Rev. Dr. M. S. Terry says: "In all sacred literature there will not be found a production more wonderful than the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel. Other Scriptures may exhibit more of outbursting passion; other prayers may show more of the earthly and the human; other hallowed strains display more of rhetorical beauty; but here is a production impress-

ingly unique. It breathes the very sweetness of love, and a pathos so human and yet so heavenly as to hold us spellbound by its deep, strange power, and make us feel as in the presence of a holy of holies, where all human wis-Holy Mediator, caim and self-confident as one human wants." Meyer: "The noblest and purest pearl of de-

votion in the New Testament." Dr. A. Barnes: 'It is perhaps the most sublime composition to be found anywhere." Tholuck: "If in any human speech divinity is manifest, and sublimity is joined to condescending humility, it is in this prayer." The prayer is called intercessory. We notice

how it pleads in behalf of the Disciples, and that specially in verses 7-26. We may divide | you. (V. 13.) At the time it is gratifying, and the prayer thus: a. Verses 1 to 5 are mostly for Himself.

b. Verses 6-19 are for Disciples of His day. c. Verses 20-26 all who were to become folowers of Christ thereafter. When John Knox was dying he desired this prayer to be read to him. Martin Luther declared of it: "Plain and artless as is the language, it is so deep, rich and wide that no one is ever able to find its bottom or extent." We can profitably compare the prayer in its

2. Data. The entire prayer embraces the whole of the 17th chapter. We consider however only

verses 1-19. 3. Time.

We date Thursday evening, March 17, A. D. It was the evening before the Crucifizion. We may say it was not far from midnight. Christ's hour had come. (V. L) 4. Place.

Probably the Disciples had not yet left the large upper-room on Mt. Zion in the City of Jerusalem. (St. Mark, 14:15; St. Lu., 22:12.) 5. The Prayer.

We find Jesus in the attitude of a suppliant, This fact brings out in special the humanity of Christ. It shows many beautiful qualities. We see his sympathy for his followers. He realized their wants and foreknew their sorrows and persecutions. The prayer proceeded from a heart full of tenderness. We find we have a High Priest who cannot remain untouched with a feeling of our infirmities. (Heb., 4: 15.)

6. Heavers. The prayer was of course addressed to God. We notice the ascription, "Father," in verse 1, ind, "O, Father," in verse 5. Compare verses 24, 25. But the Eleven were present. Judas had left. (13:30.) Christ alluded to him in verse 12 of our lesson. The Eleven probably heard the prayer. It must have been a great comfort to them at the time, but specially a cast into troubles, dangers, trials. The prayer | basis). 17, 19. was "said," (verse 1), and was not a soliloquy, Hence the Disciples likely heard it.

6. Verses 1-5 inclusive. Suffering is the way to glory. The death of Jesus was to magnify God and Christ. The glory of a son is an honor to the father; the greatness of a father is a glory to a son. It was the wish of Christ that he might be glorified, not for personal gratification, but rather out of respect to his Father. The glory of both Father and Son was to be the elevation of humanity. We are children of God and he has a sort of family pride in our promotion, goodness, moral greatness. Heaven is interested in earth. Salvation is a work so honorable to God and the Son as to elicit the wonder and praise of angels and all created intelligencies. The cross elevated, by lifting up humanity, reflects eternal brilliance on Deity. When one is himself glorified he is able to glorify others. Glory spreads feeding on glory. It is a proper subject for prayer. Each should be anxious for the greatest excellences, so that he may be the most helpful to the lowly.

We see the life mission of Christ. It was to secure eternal happiness to mankind. He was | not, of course, be elected, as each Post may exernot by his death to make us immortal, for we | cise discretion, are eternal in duration of existence. His object was to render such existence joyous. The result of Christ's work was the salvation of all who availed themselves of the benefits of his suffering, living as he did, dying as he did, sacrificing, toiling, praying as he did. It was not the purpose of God, the Father and the Son, to drive men to Heaven, but to open it for them and give them all a chance to be saved. There is no limit of salvation save in the minds of the air, and a sponge dipped in kerosene oil lightly leaven as a place of purity and happiness. a pensionable status? Answer. Yes, the fact that he passed over the skin of the horses will drive Christianity is being felt as a power over all served in Arkansas shows that his regiment was the world ("all flesh," V. 2). It carries life under some United States general officer, and con-

everywhere and to everyone. Knowledge is power in the matter of salvation. We must know Christ in order to derive benefit from his work, example and teachings, Ignorance can help crime. It is always in the way of progress, temporal and spiritual. Christianity is a study; salvation is a science; Christ is a Teacher.

There is utility in a correct creed. We must know the Father as he is, viz., as the only true God. There is only one God. There may be

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of the true God we always refer to the same God, and he stands alone as the pure God, the only true Deity.

Jesus Christ was sent to earth by the Father.

Hence he was before the incarnation in Heaven. He existed before birth in Bethlehem. Christ often spoke of having been sent. In the case of the man blind from birth (Chap. 9) he said : I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." (V. 4, Chap. 9.) So Christ was sent; sent from Heaven; sent to earth; sent with a special mission to perform; sent with authority. He was zealous to effect his allotted work. He realized his responsibility as being under obligations to do the work which he was sent to perform, and to render his account on return to Heaven. We see how important is the soldier, it has expired by limitation long ago, the matter of salvation, when we consider it and he cannot now collect anything. 2. No official return to Heaven. We see how important is engaged the attention of God and could be accomplished by his Son only. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoseever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life." (3:16.) Christ was Prayer"-a prayer which he could offer only, sent, but he did not need an order. He was not simply an Agent of the Father. He was concerned for human salvation, and as willing to notice its length, specificness, tenderness. It | come as God to send. Think not salvation is a was the plea of the Son with the Father. Many trifling concern. It was worthy the thought times before Christ had said "My hour has not | and effort of Heaven, important and weighty

> Suggestions. 1. Pray. Pray for selves. Pray for others. 2. Pray that you may have such success as edounds to God's glory or honor. 3. Be concerned for the salvation of others.

4. Try to know God; know God as a being with various attributes; know God in His acts, methods, Providences. 5. We are sent as Christ was-must go.

6. Complete your life-mission. Finish up backward and forward, and comprehending all what God gives you to do. 7. Verses 6-19, inclusive.

The presence of Christ with His Disciples was a help and protection. Now he was about to leave them here he became very concerned as to their welfare. (Vs. 11, 12.) For several years he had been their Counselor and Guardian. They were beset by enemies. So far he had lost but one of them. Judas had sold his Master, and was then absent on very purpose to deliver Christ to his foes. Dark days were coming. We find our Savior so interested in the future of his Disciples as to pray for Heav-

en's protection. But dangers beset the Disciples, not only from internal disruption, as e. g. in the case of Judas, but also from the open opponents of Christ, enemies of the Cross, persecutors of Christianity, men who hated our Savior (V. 14), dom should be dumb. It is the utterance of our men who despised Christians. The devout differ from the ungodly. The irreligious are conscious of all wisdom and power, and yet annoyed by piety. The good makes the evil tremulous with a tenderness that takes in all | more apparent. To be popular with men of the world persons must be worldly. Judas was lost through covetousness, worldliness. He was a product ("son") of evil ("perdition") (V. 12.) The Seriptures had foretold his fate, as they have, indeed, the end of all the wicked. The sin of Judas was so great as to be specifically noted beforehand in the Old Testament. Is., 57:12, 13; Ps., 41:9; 109:8 c'f'd with Acts, 1:20; 2 Th., 2:3, 4.)

It is a pleasure to know another prays for in memory it is a joy. Many a time after the Crucifixion the Disciples in their great perils recalled the dying prayer of their Savior. Christ as a Teacher imparted moral instruction to his Disciples; showed them God's will as to their conduct. And evidently they obeyed the teachings of Christ. As a consequence, they became different from the mass of the

There is a possibility of being in this world missionary spirit and universality of interest | and yet not of the world; of being in the world and yet not having the world in ourselves; of being interested in this life and yet not makng existence here an end. Though Christ ived a really earnest life on earth, he still was able to say, "I am not of the world." (V. 14.) So Christ did not pray for the removal of his Disciples from earth to Heaven, but for their preservation from the evils of this life. We must keep in mind the reliability of the Bible. (V. 17.) It is so powerful because so true. Being powerful and true, it leads its

people, and as a result were persecuted and

ample. (V. 19.) We are to be like Christ. He being sanctified, we must be holy. Suggestions. 1. Receive Christ's words. Study the Bible. Master the Gospels in special. Vs. 6, 8, 14, 17,

readers to holiness of life. In addition to the

Bible, we have the advantage of Christ's ex-

19. Cf. 20. 2. Pray intercessorily. 9. 3. Pray and labor for Christian unity. 11. Cf. 21, 22, 23. Notice the power of unity among Christians to commend Christianity.

4. Do not prove apostate. 12. 5. Keep from evil. 15; St. Mt., 6:13; 1 Th., 6. Remember our respective missions, and try to execute them. We are "sent." V. 18.

7. Sanctification of self (consecration, selfsacrifice) is imitation of Christ. We must be set apart by the Holy Spirit, our wills concurring; set apart from mere worldly concerns (V. 16), and devoted to the interests of Christ's Kingdom. Our sanctification must be in the source of consolation in days afterward when | truth (truly) and through the truth (on a true

> OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replica to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

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Subscriber, New York State.- A soldier collsted in a New York regiment during the war, and left his regiment without leave several months later. He was captured and confined in Governor's Island for several weeks, after which he returned to his regiment and served faithfully until he was honorerably discharged. He was never tried by courtmartial. Can he become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic? Answer. Yes. It has been decided that the Grand Army cannot go back of an onorable discharge, and therefore a soldier who, after serving between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, received an honorable discharge, is eligible to membership. All persons who are eligible may

F. D., Algona, Jowa.-1. Can the mother of two sons who served in the late war, one of whom was killed in battle, be pensioned under any law, she being now in dependent circumstances, and having been dependent upon her sons for support? 2. In case there is no mother, can a dependent aister, about 40 years old, receive pension? 1. Yes, if he left no widow or minor child under the age of 16, 2. Not unless she was under the age of 16 at the date of the death of her hat surviving parent, even if she was otherwise entitled. J. D. W .- A soldier served in the 6th Provisional sequently that its members have a pensionable

H. G. B., Chicago, Ill.-A soldler having the rank of Captain, drawing a pension of \$20 per month for rheumatism, diesfrom other disability than that for which pensioned. What pension will his widow receive? Answer. If she can establish to the satisfaction of the Pension Bureau that the soldier's death was due to a cause originating in the line of duty in the service she will be entitled to a pension of \$20 per month, with \$2 per month additional for each of the soldier's children under the age of 16. If she cannot prove his death due to service, then be picked up after digging as soon as dry, and cod. There is only one God. There may be she can be pensioned only under the act of June carted directly to a dark place for storage. If many pretenders to Deity. There are many 27, 1890, and can receive but \$8 per month, with \$2 per month additional for each child under the age

> Pension Bureau commence to number those act of June invalid cases in which there were no prior claims pending? Answer. About 700,000. The first case took the number next to the last cinim flied under the old law,
> W. H. C., Harlem Springs, O.-What was the lighest rate of letter postage ever charged in the Inited States, according to the postal laws, and what were the rates to England and Ireland at that time? Answer. The act of Feb. 22, 1792, which was the first act passed by Congress establishing a regular rate of postage, provided that \$1 postage should be paid on every letter weighing an ounce, to be carried 450 miles or more, and for less distances rates were provided ranging from eight to 50 cents. Strange to say, the postage to England at that time was only six cents in addition to the rates above mentioned, but after a letter reached England the Government there charged a high rate of postage to deliver the letter. Thus the postage on a letter from Boonesboro, Ky., to Sheffleld, England, would at that time have amounted to \$2 or

T. C., Monterey, Mass. - What are the first, secand, and third grades of pension? Answer. The first grade, 572 per month, is allowed where there is a condition due to causes originating in the line

ice, inexpactates him for the performance of many uni labor to an extent equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot. B. B. M., Bondner, O .- What is the voting popus

ation of the United States, excluding all who lines. not the right to vote for President? Answer, It is, of course, impossible to answer this question with securacy, but a careful estimate places the number at about 12,500,000s M. B. F., Clarksburgugh, N. J.-In there any Goverument hand in West Virginia, and if so, how our acquire title to the same? Answer. There is no subliciand in West Virginia subject to entry, J. S. K., Punzzulstoney, Pa.-L. A soldier served. in a West Virginia regiment two years, and on reslisting as a veteran was credited to Ohio. Is he ntitled to the Onio State bounty? 2. Picase publish a list of the battles in which the 5th W. Va. and the let W. Va. Vets, served. Answer. I. Wes know nothing whatever of the laws of Obio regarding bounties, but even if anything was due

list has yet been published. J. M. B., Crowfordseille, Ind.—Does a dishonera-le discharge debar a soldier from pension for disahility contracted in the line of duty in the service? Answer, No. except under act of June 27, 1890, which provides that a soldier must have been lions orably discharged in order to have title to a pension thereunder

R. L. M., Bedford, Pa.-A soldier entered 80 seres of land in Kansus in 1870, and proved up and reseived patent on the same. Can he now enter an additional 80 acres? Answer, Yes, he can enless snother 80 acre piece of land, and he will not have to reside on or cultivate the same. As a general rule, the soldiers prefer selling these homesteads to entering them in person.

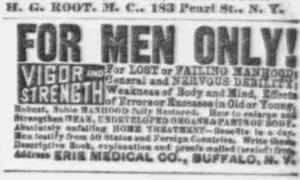
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C. A. B., New York City -Do Superintendents of DiffO Epilepsy and Spasms cured; not stopped. I National Cometeries forfeit their pensions while so employed? Answer. No.

T. C., Moniercy, Mass.—What are the first, see-

of duty in the service requiring the regular aid and dress J. H. REEVES, Box 3200, New York Gitz, N. T. attendance of another person. The second grade, of their army service, are totally unable to perform manual labor. The third grade, \$24 per month, is allowed where a soldier's disability, due to service. Mention The National Tribune.

Worry and doubt never come to those who use our "Companion." Just introduced: lasts a life-time;safe;reliable. To introduce, prepaid 506. J. N., Kansas City, Mo .- At what number did the